

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

Revenue
1935-36
(CO)
File No. 35/35-
Serial No. 4

Later References

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial No. 4

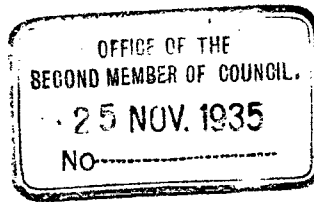
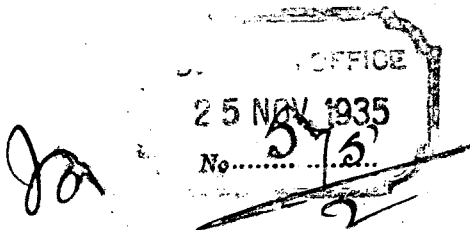
Part B for NW. 35-

SUBJECT.

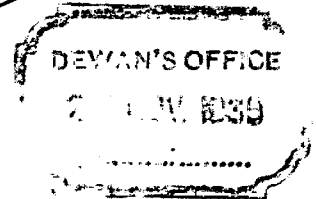
Proceedings of the informal
meeting of Ministers held in Bombay
on the 6th Sept. 1935.

No. 120-B.C.M.

20th November, 1935.



CA 35-35-4



My dear Sir,

I am desired by Sir Akbar Hydari to forward herewith one copy of the proceedings of the informal meeting of Ministers held in Bombay on the 6th September, 1935, to meet Mr. W.T. Monckton, K.C., the Hyderabad Counsel.

The favour of an acknowledgment is requested.

Yours truly,

Kaikobad Jang

Deputy Political Secretary.

ackd. / P.S. / Pls. / ach. id. of passan & V / II member / me / 22-11-35

Subs. to 2nd. mbr. / CC / 23/11

Sir Mirza Ismail,
Dewan,
Mysore,
Bangalore.

nu / 26/11/35

No. 302

Bangalore,

22nd November 1935.

Dear Sir,

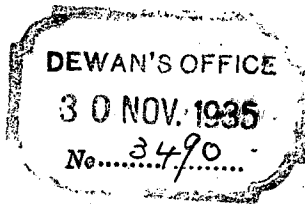
20/11/35
I am desirous to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 120-B.C.M. of the 20th instant to the Dewan forwarding a copy of the Report of Proceedings of the Informal Committee of the States' Ministers held in Bombay on the 6th September last.

Yours truly,

Ce
20/11
Private Secretary to Dewan
of Mysore.

Kaikubad Jung Bahadur,
Deputy Political Secretary,
His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government,
Hyderabad. (Deccan)

11/11
22/11



Submitted may be sent to Ch S.

for record

11/11/35

28.11.35

Chief Secretary with Compl.

Bo

Clean copy

P. V. S.

29/11/35

CB

Bm
30/11/35

CB 744



CB 757

Vasantha Mahal,

Mysore, 2nd December 1935
3-14

C680
2

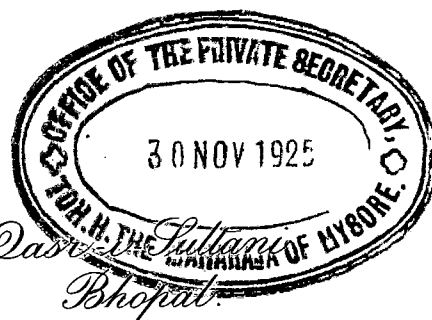
My dear Mr. Ramanathan,

I am desired to send herewith for favour,
of disposal letter from His Highness the Nawab of
Bhopal together with a copy of the Report of the
Proceedings of the Informal Committee of the States
Ministers, held at Bombay, on the 6th September 1935.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

CB.
We got another CBs for file.
Submitted with it. (put up)
Subd. with it. *[Signature]*. *[Signature]*.
Bm
W/12



the 24th November 1935.

Your Highness

I am enclosing herewith for your information and such expression of views as Your Highness' Government may like to make, copy of the Report of the proceedings of the informal meeting of the Committee of States Ministers held at Bombay on the 6th September 1935, to meet Mr. W.T.Monckton the Hyderabad Counsèl.

With the highest esteem,

*Your very truly
Saundulla*

Confidential

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Informal Committee of the States'
Ministers

BOMBAY

6th September 1935

Sir Akbar Hydari wrote on the 19th August 1935 to all the members of the Informal Committee of Ministers informing them of Mr. W. T. Monckton's visit to India and enquiring if they would desire to meet Mr. Monckton unofficially before he left.

The idea was welcomed by all and the following Ministers met Mr. Monckton at an informal meeting of the Committee held under Sir Akbar's chairmanship at the Nizam's Palace, Bombay, on the 6th September 1935:—

Mr. A. ABBASI, (*Bhopal*).
Sir C. P. Ramaswamy AIYAR, (*Travancore*).
Pandit Amarnath ATAL, (*Jaipur*).
Sir Liaqat Hayat KHAN, (*Patiala*).
Sir V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, (*Baroda*).
Sir Manubhai MEHTA, (*Bikanir*).
Mr. K. C. NEOGY, (*Mayurbhanj*).
Mr. K. M. PANIKKAR, (*Secretary to the Chamber of Princes*).

Sir Prabhashankar PATTANI, (*Bhavnagar*).
Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, (*Mysore*).
Dewan Bahadur SURVE, (*Kolhapur*).
Rai Bahadur Y. A. THAMBORE, (*Sangli*).

Rai Bahadur Bapna (Indore), Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Kashmir) and Mr. D. K. Sen (Mandi) were unable to be present.

At the commencement of the meeting, Sir Akbar stated that Mr. Monckton needed no introduction as all the members who had attended the previous meetings of the Committee of Ministers were personally aware of the value and importance of his work. It was this personal knowledge that had induced the Committee of Ministers to pass a resolution during their February meetings in Delhi appreciating the thoroughness and minute care with which Hyderabad's Counsel had examined the provisions of the Bill and the manner in which this material was placed at the disposal of the Committee. The resolution had further stated that it was due largely to the co-operation thus effected that the Committee had been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions in respect of the Bill. Sir Akbar emphasised also the importance of Mr. Monckton's work in having taken time by the forelock as well as the fact that the representations sent by the Committee of Ministers from time to time regarding the Government of India Bill were substantially based on the views expressed by Mr. Monckton. He had therefore no doubt that he was voicing the feelings of all his colleagues in the Committee of Ministers in desiring to thank Mr. Monckton for the signal service rendered by him to the cause of the States in general. The Chairman took the same opportunity of expressing the Committee's gratitude to

Chamber's Counsel as well for the useful co-operation that they established between themselves and Mr. Monckton after the February meeting of Ministers which resulted in such valuable work. Finally Sir Akbar expressed confidence that a continuance of such co-operation could not fail to be of mutual benefit to all concerned.

Mr. Monckton in reply thanked the Ministers for the reception that they had given him and said that his visit was due to a desire to establish personal contacts in India. He was glad of the opportunity afforded of meeting the Committee of Ministers. He emphasised the value of the co-operation established after the Ministers meeting in February last between Counsel for the Chamber and Counsel for Hyderabad during the passage of the Bill through Parliament and expressed the view that a continuance of the same informal collaboration would be of equal service in the next stage, namely, the negotiation of the Instruments of Accession. Mr. Monckton then discussed the effect of the changes which had been secured in Section 6 of the Act and said that, though the Act was not in all respects precisely what he would have wished to see from the point of view of the State of Hyderabad, yet, in his opinion, the Act as passed was satisfactory in that it provided a machinery by which it would be reasonable to hope that satisfactory Instruments of Accession could be negotiated, if the difficulties which the States had to face in that stage were sufficiently appreciated by Government.

While emphasising the advisability of continued collaboration among Counsel, Mr. Monckton pointed out that collaboration must necessarily continue to be informal and undefined. Mr. Panikkar agreed with this view, but stated that collaboration could only be possible to the extent of the features in the Instrument common to all the States. Beyond that extent, different categories of States would have different problems of their own and it would be impossible to negotiate for them on a common basis. That was one reason why it was impossible for the Chamber, beyond a certain point, to advise all its members in respect of the Instrument. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar added that the differences between the States would be most marked in the matter of the Schedules contained in the Instrument which would derive their variety from the variety of treaty rights existing in the case of different States. While maintaining this view, however, he stated that there was yet a possibility of finding common ground in the Federal Legislative List and that the interests of the States might best be served by collaboration as far as possible at least in regard to some of the subjects in the Federal List to the federalising of which the generality of States might be found to take exception. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari agreed with this view and stated that there could be considerable common ground in the Federal Legislative List. Mr. Monckton expressed the view that, while it was for the States to determine this common ground well before the discussions started regarding the details of the Instrument of Accession, the preliminary collaboration would be naturally concerned with the form of the Instrument. To a question asked by Sir Liaquat Hayat as to whether there would be any time-limit between the general and special negotiations, Mr. Monckton expressed his opinion in the negative. Mr. Rajagopalachari

enquired whether there would be any difference between the Instrument of Accession as originally drafted and the Instrument as it was proposed to be. Mr. Monckton replied that the Instrument as originally drafted and circulated to all the States had already undergone amendments on some of the lines suggested by Hyderabad's Counsel as would be noticed in the revised draft published in the White Paper of the 14th March. He understood that Chamber's Counsel were now busy preparing a further draft but was not aware of the lines on which it was being done. He stated that whatever the form of the Instrument ultimately drafted, it would naturally differ from the one originally proposed inasmuch as, owing to the amendments secured in Section 6, the very structure of accession had been altered. To that extent, therefore, the Instrument would have to be different from the one originally contemplated. Mr. Monckton further stated, regarding the Federal Legislative List, that it was not only disjointed but that the contents of many of its items overlapped with the result that the same reservations might have to be made in regard to more than one subject. Besides, there were items, such as Bounties to Industries, which could have far-reaching connotations. They therefore required careful examination in order that the States, by acceding to them, did not give up by the looseness of their reservations considerably more than what they originally intended or conceived. Mr. Panikkar, in supporting this statement, desired to draw attention to Item 4 where the word "Ecclesiastical" might be given a construction extending beyond Christian Ministrations. The term had been intended in the limited sense in use in British India but a wider construction was possible unless it was accompanied by a specific limitation. Similarly, accession to Item 15 (Ancient and historical monuments; Archæological sites and remains) might lead to accession being governed by definitions now in vogue in British India whereby, old and historical family residences situated in States and actually inhabited by the descendants of the family might come under powers of control.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari pointed out the necessity for classification by the States of subjects to which they desired to accede only to the extent of Central legislation and policy and subjects to which they had no objection to accede more fully. The States should from now make preparations, he said, to classify the categories of their accession on these lines. Sir Akbar Hydari pointed out that under the Act as passed accession to subjects in the Federal Legislative List implied acceptance of Federal Legislative authority in relation to the full content of those subjects except such portions thereof as were specifically reserved in the Instrument; that the mode of accession which Hyderabad had originally recommended and contemplated was one whereby the State would indicate the content of each subject which it was willing to make over to the Federation; and that the process had, thus, now been reversed, necessitating great caution in the drafting of the reservations in the case of subjects where only accession to normative legislation was desired. Mr. Panikkar advocated that the Federal Legislative List should be divided up into three parts, the first containing items to which the States could accede fully, the second containing items to which the States could accede only partly and the third containing items which could not admit of accession.

Mr. Monckton stated that he had noted the trend of discussion in the Committee and would keep in mind the different points of view thus expressed.

Sir Akbar Hydari drew the attention of the Committee at this stage to what he called post-Act and pre-Federation legislation contemplated at the moment by the Central Government in regard to Companies, Insurance, Cantonments, etc. He emphasised the need for the Government of India to establish a procedure for ascertaining the views of Indian States regarding all such legislation as might possibly have a Federal bearing. Otherwise, the point of view of Indian States might be ignored or overlooked with the result that legislation thus enacted might adversely affect the position by the time the States are invited to join. The Committee, however, came to no decision on this question.

Pandit Amarnath Atal drew the attention of Mr. Monckton to the question of Income-tax on Government securities to which the States would now be subjected. Mr. Monckton promised to look into the matter. Sir Liakat Hayat enquired whether it would be possible for the States to obtain through reservations in the Instrument of Accession any fresh privileges which they did not enjoy at the present day. Mr. Monckton stated that it was a difficult question to answer without knowing the nature of the privileges asked. So much depended upon the manner and the course of negotiations between the States concerned and the Government as well as upon the question of treaty rights. He stated, however, that it would be advisable if an attempt were made by as many States as possible to collect data bearing on the question of existing privileges and showing as far as possible the nature of the limitations and reservations desired in relation to the Federal Legislative List. This would be helpful to Counsel in negotiating the Instruments of Accession with success. He emphasised the value of the States sending such material to Counsel in England so that they may be able to ascertain points of common agreement among the States. The Committee agreed to recommend to all the States the collection of such material and its submission to Counsel in England so that it might be scrutinised by them from this point of view.

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the chair to the press report emanating from the Associated Press and published in the "Times" of the 29th August 1935 to the effect that the States were objecting to Section 6 (4) and 110 of the Act on the ground that while the provisions of the former enabled the Secretary of State to make exorbitant demands for accession the provisions of the latter could, but did not contain any recognition of the sanctity of the States' treaties or the sovereignty of the Rulers. The Committee unanimously repudiated these objections.

Before adjourning, Sir Liaquat Hayat and Mr. Panikkar, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, acknowledged the services rendered by Mr. Monckton and stated that the same informal collaboration which had existed since the February meeting of Ministers would gladly be extended to Hyderabad Counsel for purposes of future negotiations connected with the Instrument of Accession.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMUNIQUE.

The Committee of States' Ministers met informally this afternoon at the Nizam's Palace, Bombay, to take the opportunity offered by Mr. W. T. Monckton's unofficial visit to India for having a friendly discussion with him on constitutional matters. The following Ministers were present:—

Sir Akbar Hydari, (*Hyderabad*).
 Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, (*Travancore*).
 Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, (*Baroda*).
 Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, (*Mysore*).
 Sir Prabashanker Pattani, (*Bhavnagar*).
 Pandit Amarnath Atal, (*Jaipur*).
 Sir Manubhai Mehta, (*Bikaner*).
 Sir Liakat Hayat Khan, (*Patiala*).
 Mr. Abbasi, (*Bhopal*).
 Mr. K. M. Panikkar, (*Secretary to the Chamber of Princes*).
 Dewan Bahadur Surve, (*Kolhapur*).
 Mr. Neogy, (*Mayurbhanj*).
 Rai Bahadur Thambore, (*Sangli*).

The Political and Revenue Members of Hyderabad also attended.

Sir Akbar Hydari in introducing Mr. Monckton emphasised the value of the work done by him and reminded the Ministers of the resolution passed by the Ministers' Committee in February appreciating the thoroughness and minute care with which Hyderabad's Counsel had examined the provisions of the Bill and the manner in which this material had been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The same resolution had stated that it was due largely to this co-operation that the Committee had been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions in respect of the Bill. The representations sent by the Committee of Ministers in February and March were substantially based on the views expressed by Mr. Monckton, specially with regard to Clause 6 as originally drafted, and he thanked Mr. Monckton for the service rendered by him to the cause of the States in general. He also expressed gratitude to Chamber's Counsel for the useful co-operation between them and Hyderabad's Counsel and was confident that continuance of such co-operation would be mutually beneficial to the States.

Mr. Monckton thanked the Ministers for their reception and in emphasising the value of the co-operation established after the Ministers meeting in February last between Counsel for the Chamber and Counsel for Hyderabad during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, expressed the view that the same informal collaboration would be of service in the next stage, namely, the negotiation of Instruments of Accession. Mr. Monckton then

discussed the effect of the changes which had been secured in Section 6 of the Act and said that though the Act was not in all respects precisely what he would have wished to see from the point of view of Hyderabad, yet in his opinion the Act as passed was satisfactory in that it provided machinery by which it was reasonable to hope that satisfactory Instruments of Accession could be negotiated, if the difficulties, which the States had to face in that stage, were sufficiently appreciated by Government.

The Ministers then discussed matters relating to the Instrument of Accession and agreed to recommend to the States generally the preparation of suitable material connected with reservations or limitations that were intended for purposes of the Federal Legislative List to be placed before Counsel in England so that points of common interest might be looked into by them. The Ministers unanimously repudiated the objections recently raised in the press and attributed to the States with regard to Sections 6 (4) and 110.

Sir Liakat Hayat Khan and Mr. Panikkar on behalf of the Chamber of Princes acknowledged the service rendered by Mr. Monckton and stated that the same informal collaboration which had existed since the February meeting of Ministers would gladly be extended to Hyderabad's Counsel for purposes of future negotiations.

The Committee then adjourned.

6th September 1935.



cos 104
The Palace,
Mysore.

CD 35-35-

17th January 1936.

C966

Dear Mr. Ramanathan,

CD 25-25-4: 224

I am desired to forward herewith for favour of disposal copy of a Report of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Informal Committee of the States' Ministers held in Bombay on the 6th September 1935 received from His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, New Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

Godunov

CB
18-1-36

Subt.

We have already recd one copy of this report from the Dr. J. L. de la Haza of the Hyderabad State & also one from the P. H. de la Haza. This is

Flag 9

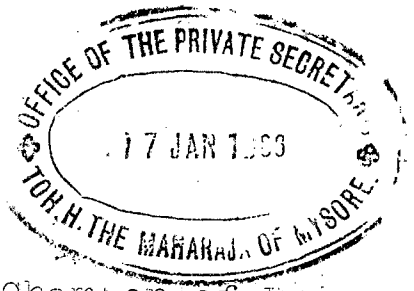
Another copy of the same, sent again.

This will also be filed with the papers after perusal, if appd.

B. K. P. S.

27/1/36 (P. S.)

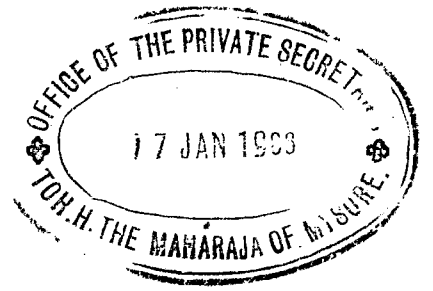
6-2/1/36



Office of H.H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

With the compliments
of
His Highness the Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes.

Council House,
New-Delhi,
14th Jan. 1936.



Confidential

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Informal Committee of the States'
Ministers

BOMBAY

6th September 1935

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Chamber's Counsel as well for the useful co-operation that they established between themselves and Mr. Monckton after the February meeting of Ministers which resulted in such valuable work. Finally Sir Akbar expressed confidence that a continuance of such co-operation could not fail to be of mutual benefit to all concerned.

Mr. Monckton in reply thanked the Ministers for the reception that they had given him and said that his visit was due to a desire to establish personal contacts in India. He was glad of the opportunity afforded of meeting the Committee of Ministers. He emphasised the value of the co-operation established after the Ministers meeting in February last between Counsel for the Chamber and Counsel for Hyderabad during the passage of the Bill through Parliament and expressed the view that a continuance of the same informal collaboration would be of equal service in the next stage, namely, the negotiation of the Instruments of Accession. Mr. Monckton then discussed the effect of the changes which had been secured in Section 6 of the Act and said that, though the Act was not in all respects precisely what he would have wished to see from the point of view of the State of Hyderabad, yet, in his opinion, the Act as passed was satisfactory in that it provided a machinery by which it would be reasonable to hope that satisfactory Instruments of Accession could be negotiated, if the difficulties which the States had to face in that stage were sufficiently appreciated by Government.

While emphasising the advisability of continued collaboration among Counsel, Mr. Monckton pointed out that collaboration must necessarily continue to be informal and undefined. Mr. Panikkar agreed with this view, but stated that collaboration could only be possible to the extent of the features in the Instrument common to all the States. Beyond that extent, different categories of States would have different problems of their own and it would be impossible to negotiate for them on a common basis. That was one reason why it was impossible for the Chamber, beyond a certain point, to advise all its members in respect of the Instrument. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar added that the differences between the States would be most marked in the matter of the Schedules contained in the Instrument which would derive their variety from the variety of treaty rights existing in the case of different States. While maintaining this view, however, he stated that there was yet a possibility of finding common ground in the Federal Legislative List and that the interests of the States might best be served by collaboration as far as possible at least in regard to some of the subjects in the Federal List to the federalising of which the generality of States might be found to take exception. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari agreed with this view and stated that there could be considerable common ground in the Federal Legislative List. Mr. Monckton expressed the view that, while it was for the States to determine this common ground well before the discussions started regarding the details of the Instrument of Accession, the preliminary collaboration would be naturally concerned with the form of the Instrument. To a question asked by Sir Liaquat Hayat as to whether there would be any time-limit between the general and special negotiations, Mr. Monckton expressed his opinion in the negative. Mr. Rajagopalachari

enquired whether there would be any difference between the Instrument of Accession as originally drafted and the Instrument as it was proposed to be. Mr. Monckton replied that the Instrument as originally drafted and circulated to all the States had already undergone amendments on some of the lines suggested by Hyderabad's Counsel as would be noticed in the revised draft published in the White Paper of the 14th March. He understood that Chamber's Counsel were now busy preparing a further draft but was not aware of the lines on which it was being done. He stated that whatever the form of the Instrument ultimately drafted, it would naturally differ from the one originally proposed inasmuch as, owing to the amendments secured in Section 6, the very structure of accession had been altered. To that extent, therefore, the Instrument would have to be different from the one originally contemplated. Mr. Monckton further stated, regarding the Federal Legislative List, that it was not only disjointed but that the contents of many of its items overlapped with the result that the same reservations might have to be made in regard to more than one subject. Besides, there were items, such as Bounties to Industries, which could have far-reaching connotations. They therefore required careful examination in order that the States, by acceding to them, did not give up by the looseness of their reservations considerably more than what they originally intended or conceived. Mr. Panikkar, in supporting this statement, desired to draw attention to Item 4 where the word "Ecclesiastical" might be given a construction extending beyond Christian Ministrations. The term had been intended in the limited sense in use in British India but a wider construction was possible unless it was accompanied by a specific limitation. Similarly, accession to Item 15 (Ancient and historical monuments; Archæological sites and remains) might lead to accession being governed by definitions now in vogue in British India whereby, old and historical family residences situated in States and actually inhabited by the descendants of the family might come under powers of control.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari pointed out the necessity for classification by the States of subjects to which they desired to accede only to the extent of Central legislation and policy and subjects to which they had no objection to accede more fully. The States should from now make preparations, he said, to classify the categories of their accession on these lines. Sir Akbar Hydari pointed out that under the Act as passed accession to subjects in the Federal Legislative List implied acceptance of Federal Legislative authority in relation to the full content of those subjects except such portions thereof as were specifically reserved in the Instrument; that the mode of accession which Hyderabad had originally recommended and contemplated was one whereby the State would indicate the content of each subject which it was willing to make over to the Federation; and that the process had, thus, now been reversed, necessitating great caution in the drafting of the reservations in the case of subjects where only accession to normative legislation was desired. Mr. Panikkar advocated that the Federal Legislative List should be divided up into three parts, the first containing items to which the States could accede fully, the second containing items to which the States could accede only partly and the third containing items which could not admit of accession.

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Pandit Amarnath Atal drew the attention of Mr. Monckton to the question of Income-tax on Government securities to which the States would now be subjected. Mr. Monckton promised to look into the matter. Sir Liakat Hayat enquired whether it would be possible for the States to obtain through reservations in the Instrument of Accession any fresh privileges which they did not enjoy at the present day. Mr. Monckton stated that it was a difficult question to answer without knowing the nature of the privileges asked. So much depended upon the manner and the course of negotiations between the States concerned and the Government as well as upon the question of treaty rights. He stated, however, that it would be advisable if an attempt were made by as many States as possible to collect data bearing on the question of existing privileges and showing as far as possible the nature of the limitations and reservations desired in relation to the Federal Legislative List. This would be helpful to Counsel in negotiating the Instruments of Accession with success. He emphasised the value of the States sending such material to Counsel in England so that they may be able to ascertain points of common agreement among the States. The Committee agreed to recommend to all the States the collection of such material and its submission to Counsel in England so that it might be scrutinised by them from this point of view.

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the chair to the press report emanating from the Associated Press and published in the "Times" of the 29th August 1935 to the effect that the States were objecting to Section 6 (4) and 110 of the Act on the ground that while the provisions of the former enabled the Secretary of State to make exorbitant demands for accession the provisions of the latter could, but did not contain any recognition of the sanctity of the States' treaties or the sovereignty of the Rulers. The Committee unanimously repudiated these objections.

Before adjourning, Sir Liaquat Hayat and Mr. Panikkar, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, acknowledged the services rendered by Mr. Monckton and stated that the same informal collaboration which had existed since the February meeting of Ministers would gladly be extended to Hyderabad Counsel for purposes of future negotiations connected with the Instrument of Accession.

The meeting then adjourned.

A copy of the Communique issued to the press the same day is attached.

(Sd.) A. HYDARI,
Chairman.

COMMUNIQUE.

The Committee of States' Ministers met informally this afternoon at the Nizam's Palace, Bombay, to take the opportunity offered by Mr. W. T. Monckton's unofficial visit to India for having a friendly discussion with him on constitutional matters. The following Ministers were present:—

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 Sir Prabashanker Pattani, (*Bhavnagar*).
 Pandit Amarnath Atal, (*Jaipur*).
 Sir Manubhai Mehta, (*Bikaner*).
 Sir Liakat Hayat Khan, (*Patiala*).
 Mr. Abbasi, (*Bhopal*).
 Mr. K. M. Panikkar, (*Secretary to the Chamber of Princes*).
 Dewan Bahadur Surve, (*Kolhapur*).
 Mr. Neogy, (*Mayurbhanj*).
 Rai Bahadur Thambore, (*Sangli*).

The Political and Revenue Members of Hyderabad also attended.

Sir Akbar Hydari in introducing Mr. Monckton emphasised the value of the work done by him and reminded the Ministers of the resolution passed by the Ministers' Committee in February appreciating the thoroughness and minute care with which Hyderabad's Counsel had examined the provisions of the Bill and the manner in which this material had been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The same resolution had stated that it was due largely to this co-operation that the Committee had been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions in respect of the Bill. The representations sent by the Committee of Ministers in February and March were substantially based on the views expressed by Mr. Monckton, specially with regard to Clause 6 as originally drafted, and he thanked Mr. Monckton for the service rendered by him to the cause of the States in general. He also expressed gratitude to Chamber's Counsel for the useful co-operation between them and Hyderabad's Counsel and was confident that continuance of such co-operation would be mutually beneficial to the States.

Mr. Monckton thanked the Ministers for their reception and in emphasising the value of the co-operation established after the Ministers meeting in February last between Counsel for the Chamber and Counsel for Hyderabad during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, expressed the view that the same informal collaboration would be of service in the next stage, namely, the negotiation of Instruments of Accession. Mr. Monckton then

discussed the effect of the changes which had been secured in Section 6 of the Act and said that though the Act was not in all respects precisely what he would have wished to see from the point of view of Hyderabad, yet in his opinion the Act as passed was satisfactory in that it provided machinery by which it was reasonable to hope that satisfactory Instruments of Accession could be negotiated, if the difficulties, which the States had to face in that stage, were sufficiently appreciated by Government.

The Ministers then discussed matters relating to the Instrument of Accession and agreed to recommend to the States generally the preparation of suitable material connected with reservations or limitations that were intended for purposes of the Federal Legislative List to be placed before Counsel in England so that points of common interest might be looked into by them. The Ministers unanimously repudiated the objections recently raised in the press and attributed to the States with regard to Sections 6 (4) and 110.

Sir Liakat Hayat Khan and Mr. Panikkar on behalf of the Chamber of Princes acknowledged the service rendered by Mr. Monckton and stated that the same informal collaboration which had existed since the February meeting of Ministers would gladly be extended to Hyderabad's Counsel for purposes of future negotiations.

The Committee then adjourned.

6th September 1935.